NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1886.

## HOPEFUL KNIGHTS OF LABOR

VAIN EFFORTS TO REPLACE STRIKERS. ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN LEAVING THEIR LOCO-

MOTIVES-DISTURBANCES IN SOME TOWNS. St. Louis, March 11 (Special) .- The attempt of the Gould lines to resume traffic to-day was a failure. The moment the company made the attempt it ex-The moment the company made the attempt it ex-hibited its weakness and this display encouraged the Kaights of Labor so that they aver now that their suc-cess is certain. A freight train consisting of a dozen cars was started south of the fron Mountain yards and after a run of twenty miles to De Soto was selzed and placed on a side track. Not a car was moved on the Missouri Pacific. No violence has been \*epoited on the part of the strikers in the city and no attempt to obstruct traffic except by earnest requests. A conference was held by railway officials and the engineers and the latter decided that if their engines were run out of the roundnouses ready for service they would take charge of them, and do no more than was netually required by a etrict construction of their duties. This means that they will be of no service to the company. There is not a men in the yard to bring engines from the found-house er take cargof them. About fifty men have been enstrikers here. They could do nothing and are being housed and fed at the company's expense in the yards. The Knights have allowed the San Francisco road to raise the freight blockade, but compel the company to do its own switching with its own men, which it has never done in this city before. The two hundred cars at Grand-are, will be brought in, the freight depot cleated and then permission expires and the St. Louis and San Francisco will have to haul freight three miles

Several manufactories were closed to-day for want of raw material. Merchants are growling and the market is dead. The directors of the Merchants' Exchange will call a meeting to-morrow to discuss the situation. Four flouring mills with a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day

have been closed. The most important development to-day is the determination of the brakemen to support the strikers. They have agreed not to take out any trains. This is another serious blow arsinst the raticoad company and increases the confidence of the Knights of Labor. There are over 1,000 brakemen on the northern portion of the system, who will obey the orders of the Knights. An effort will be made to induce the brakemen in Texas to go out. Every influence is being used to induce the engineers to abandon their engines and so far the Knights have met with success. Two engineers left the regular passenger trains last night on the Missouri Pacific. This afternoon two engineers and two fremen abandoned their engines, when presented with the following notice on which was stamped the seal of the Kuights of

You are respectfully requested not to take your engine out to day. By order of the executive committee of the Kuights of Labor."

After reading the paper, the engineers ran their en gines back to the round houses. Conferences are held all over the city. With the co-operation of the Brotherhood of Engineers, the Knights feet certain that they can win a victory in a few days. Without this re-operation, it will take more time and necessitate perhaps the extension of the strike and greater complications. The body of strikers includes in its number many shopmen fully capable of running an engine. If the engineers desert the Knights in this light, the knights will certainly retailate, in the event of a future strike by the engineers. It was announced by an official of the Missouri Pacific this morning that the engineers and firemen had signed an agreement to take out their engines in their turns when called upon. This statement was approved by the engineers themselves, when spoken to.

"But," sold one of them, "there is nothing in our

agreement that compels us to submit or expose our-

This expression was repeated by others and seems to have a hidden significance both for the strikers and the engineers. It is said by some of the Knights that the engineers will leave their engines upon request of the Knights to do so. Although no violence will be attempted, the notice to leave from the knights will be regarded as intimidation and the men will not go out. This course will be keeping a technical faith with the company and an honest faith with the strikers. The executive board of the Knights of Labor, which ordered e strike and which has been sitting in Marshall, Toxas, will arrive in this city to-morrow and will make its headquarters here. Governor Marmaduke, the State Labor Commissioner and other officials are here already.

At Houston, Texas, where a new force attempted to run a train, the engines were "killed." At Little Rock an attempt was made to start a train loaded with perishable freight, but the strikers took possession of the en-gine, ran it out of the city, disabled it. Another engine was secured and the train was started under the potection of the law. At De Soto some twenty-two or twenty-three engines, it is said, were disabled by the strikers. There is little change at any of the principal points. The trikers are determined to win and are firm There is some excitement, but no violence at Sedalia. The Chights in Atchison, Kan., deplore the necessity of the strike In Galveston the State Executive Board with the exception of the Master Workmen, are in conference with the local committee of the Knights of Labor and are not united on the necessity for a strike. The railroad conductors held a meeting last hight in Seculia and adopted the following:

Whereas, We, as conductors and employes of the Missouri Pacific Railroad centring in Sedains, Mo., are entailing hardship and loss of valuable time by lending the present strike our recognition, and as we cannot help the grievances of the Knights of Labor or their troubles with the Texas Pacific Railroad in Texas, we hope no person will be offended at the stand we have taken in this matter, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as conductors, stand ready to perform our respective duties in the future as we have done in the past.

Martin Irons, chairman of the Executive Board of Disa statement of the grievances and demands of the sirking employes of the Gould Southwestern system, and has sent it to Colonel Hoxie, first vice-president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He denounces the statements made in Colonel Hoxie's circular, issued a few days ago, as false. He makes the proporition that a conference be arranged between the management of the Gould Southwestern companies and the District Executive Board of Assembly No. 101 of the Knights of Labor, to agree to the following propositions:

First-That all unskilled labor, including section laborers, truckmen and crossing switchmen, be paid

haborers, tritestate, and \$1.50 per day.

Scand-The abolishment of convict labor.

Tofred-That all briggemen be used at the rate of \$2,

Tofred-That all briggemen be used at the work per-Fourth—All house repair gaugs to be rated as bridge-

nen. Fifth-That all boarding bosses for bridge gangs shall e entitled to half rates of freight on all supplies for be entitled to haif rates of freight on all supplies for use of bridgemen.

Sixth—That when outfit cars are moved at night or on Sunday, bridgemen shall be allowed one and one-haif time while being so moved.

Seventh—That while bridgemen are compelled to work in water at washouts, etc., they shall be allowed double

Seventh—That while bridgemen are compelled to work in water at washouts, etc., they shall be allowed double time while so engaged.

Eighth—Eridgemen shall be allowed one and one-half time for extra services.

Ninth—Bridgemen shall be allowed passes to their homes, from piace of employment twice a month.

Tenth—A better regulation of the apprentice system. Eleventh—in view of the fact that considerable dissatisfaction and trouble have arisen on account of the discharge of employes without cause being first made known, therefore we demand that when any employes who are Knights of Labor do not give satisfaction in the capacity in which they are engaged, it shall be made known to them, in writing that they may defend themselves in the following manner: The accused person to acleet two persons to assist in conducting the defence, and the officer of the company in immediate charge of the department in which the accused is employed to be allowed to select two persons in conducting the prosecution, and the accused in the following manner: The persons assisting in the dence to select one and those assisting in the prosecution one, and the two thus selected to choose the third. The accused man must be allowed to remain at work until the charges are either dispressed for employed.

Twelfth-That all mes be paid the same wages for the Thirteenth-That all men unjustly discharged be rein-stated at the end of the strike.

The Trades Assembly of this city has adopted resoluons recognizing the railroad strike as a struggle for the rights of workingmen to organize; that the position takworkingmen and the public good and should be destrikers. Preliminary steps have been taken by the various barness men with a view to holding public need-lags of the Merchants and Mechanics' Exchange and other organizations, to devise some means to bring about a settlement of the strike and restore lusiness to its bornal condition.

H. B. McCleilan, general eastern agent of the Wabash lines, said to a Thibune reporter yesterday that the fact that his road had been formerly bound up with the Missouri Pacific operated to prevent him now from securing freight although in fact the Wabash was not impeded. In proof of the latter assertion he exhibited this dispatch from St. Louis: "There is no trouble on the Wabash Road. We are handling St. Louis as well as all other reight in a satisfactory manner. Please disabuse the minds of the public and send along all the freight you can get hold of and rely on me advising you

when we cannot handle the business in Orst-class shape.

BEGINNING THE STRIKE AT COHOES. THE WORKING PEOPLE LEAVE THE MILLS-CONSUL-

TATION OF THE EMPLOYEUS. Coнoes, N. Y., March 11 (Special).-The operatives in all except three of the thirty knitting mills operatives in all except thread the thirty among the of Cohoes and Waterford were ordered by the Knights of Labor to-day not to return to work after dinner, nor until they received orders to do so. The employes were in the best of spirits and evidently felt confident that the spinners would succeed in getting the wages they demand within a week. As this is the leading knit goods manufacturing city in the country, the stoppage will have great effect on the market. The weekly production unions representing the different branches in the mills held secret sessions to-day. Merchants are much disheartened and the general opinion is that the town will be dead for three months. A great deal of sympathy is expressed for the strikers.

The girls employed in finishing up goods will be or dered out to-morrow and by that time it is estimated that 7,000 persons in and about Cohoes will be on strike. The manufacturers held a long consultation this evening but declined to make known the determination arrived at. It is understood that a line of conduct was considered which will involve the City of Cohoes and its interests indeep distress unless the employes consent to return to work at the old prices. All the employes in the mills are idle and with few exceptions penniless. Andrew Root of the Tivoli Mills is in favor of granting

C. C. Birdseye, of the firm of Garner & Co., said yesterday that, all umors to the contrary, the strike at Cohoes had not reached the Garner print-clotn mills. The head of a large woollen-goods house, which controls several of the Cohoes woollen mills, said:

"I do not anticipate an immediate end of the strike. The manufacturers will certainly be obliged to yield in the end, but at Coboes there is an organization among the employers which will probably prolong the difficulty. All the proprietors of mills have hiedged themselves to act in concert under penalty of forfeiting \$5,000. Neverthless, the strike cannot last much over a month. It is an expensive thing to close a mill—it can't be done for less than \$7,000 or \$8,000 a year. The strikers ask for advances ranging from 10 to 25 per cent in the various grades of goods. In all necvious atrikes the grocery men at Cohoes have sided the strikers, but this year the employers have brought the tradesmen over to their side, and now the grocers refuse to give the strikers any credit. This fact may make the strikers more moderate in their demand.

"As for the effect of the strike upon the market, it will, of course, send prices up, and I believe that if the mills remain closed, prices will rise much more quickly than if the mills should continue to run at the advance demanded. The shortness of the supply would make itself felt more quickly than an increase in the price of production. I have already refused to fill orders for goods manufactured at Cohoe. The strike is oy no means unlocked-for. We have been expecting it for over a fortnight." the end, but at Cohoes there is an organization among

DENYING THE FACT OF A STRIKE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN RECEIVER BROWN AND GRAND MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11 .- Referring to the strike on the Gould system, Grand Master Workman District Assembly 101 of Texas has not appealed to the General Executive Board for advice or assistance and the matter is in their hands as yet. Thinking that we might be instrumental in making a settlement, a telegram was sent out last night to John C. Brown, receiver of the Texas and Pacific Railway, at Dallas, Tex. This dispatch is as follows:

Will you meet with committee selected by General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor to arbi-trate for the settlement of difficulties with the Texas and Pacific cuployees?

Mr. Powderly showed the following reply received

late to-night:

Your message received asking me if I will meet committee sciected by General Executive Board of Knights of Labor for the settlement of difficulties with the Texas and Pacific employes. I beg to say that we have no difficulties with the employes of the Texas and Pacific Railway and should any arise we are most willing, as in the past, to confer with and right any grievance shown by them to exist. The only issue between the former employes, who are now strikers and not now in our service, and ourselves is that they have committed depredations upon the property in our possession by disabling and interfering by intimidation and otherwise with meritorious and houest men now in our service, destriker. This matter we have remitted to the United States Court and the United States Marshals under writ of assistance from the Court are settling the trouble for us, so that I could not see any good arbitration with a committee of Knights of Labor could accomplish.

Mr. Powderly added: "I expected that Mr. Brown

Mr. Powderly added: "I expected that Mr. Brown would have some suggestion or remedy to offer by which a termination of this trouble could be reached and I must confess that his reply was a surprise to ms. Our board had arranged to have a committee go to the secue of action, but if those in authority will not meet with them no good can come from any interference on our part."

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS' BILL. A MEASURE PROVIDING FOR SETTLING DISPUTES

BETWEEN EMPLOYEES AND THEIR MEN. ALBANY, March 11.-The Railroad Commis sioners to-day had under consideration the bill relating to arbitration and the railroad strikes, drafted by Commissioner Kernan. The bill will probably be introduced in the Legislature next week. The following is the sub-

stance of the bill:

Whenever disputes or grievances shall arise between a railroad corporation, owning or operating a railroad and its employes, and whenever the same shall not be submitted by the parties thereto to arbitration it shall be the duty of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, upon joint request in writing of the railroad corporation and such en ployes, or of any association or erganization representing such employes, or at the request in writing of either of said parties, hold a public investigation of said dispate upon due notice to the parties thereto or their representatives, and prosecuts the same with all the powers conferred by law upon said board. The board may likewise hold such investigation at any time upon its own motion if it deems it is for the public's interests. The findings of the fact and recommendations of the board shall be served personally or by mail upon the parties or their attorneys within fifteen days after the close of the investigation, and shall be transmitted to the Attorney-General, and the findings of fact shall be prima facie evidence in the proceedings before the courts bereinafter mentioned, and the recommendations of the board shall be deemed prima facie, just and reasonable. When so agreed by the parties prior to the rendering of a decision of the board seed findings and recommendations small be final and conclusive. Upon request of either party to the controversy or of his own motion, fine shall deem it to be for the public interest, the Attorney-General shall, upon due notice of motion to the parties or upon an order to show cause duly granted by salt court, nove before the supreme Court of the district in which said investigation or any part thereof was held, that the recommendation of the Roard be made the judgment of said court. The court shall have power to try the issues made or ordered as provided by law in cases pending before a special term and determine the same, and adjudge that such recommendations or any part thereof, whether as made by the board or

## SOFT COAL MINERS DISAGREEING.

HUNTINGDON, March 11 (Special).-The strike in Federation No. 3, in which the Broad Top bituminous coal region of this county and Bedford and also the Clearfield and Cumberland regions are included, seem further from solution to-day than it was yesterday There is not endre concert of action among the men in lifferent parts of the federation, nor even among those on Broad Top, and much difficulty is found in preserving barmony. The most determined are those of the Rockhill Coal and Iron Company, at Robertsdale, who met again to-day and renew-d their resolution not to resume work unless the advance is granted, nine-tenths of then voting against resumption. A large number of those of voting against resumption. A large number of those on 100 marched over from Robertsdale to get them to come out again. There is a strong feeting among the miners on the west side of the mountain that the Clearfield men, in going to work again, have "gone back" on them. The East Broad Top men are using all their powers of persuasion to not the entire region tegotier. They say that no action should have been taken there except such as would have applied to the whole federation. An effort is being made to bring about an understanding between different localities, so that all may resume or stay out.

THE TORONTO STREET CAR LOCKOUT.

TORONTO, March 11.-Affairs in the street car lockout were unchanged this morning. Three cars were sent out from different points, but they had to be withdrawn, as the strikers obstructed their passage The company thereupon decided to auspend traffic to the day, as they said it was clear that proper protection would not be afforded them to enable them to carry on would not be abovied them to enacle them to carry out the provisions of their charter, which stipulates a half hourly service on the principal lines. The Mayor has written a letter to the president of the company deaying all responsibility in behalf of the city and informing him that he will hold the company to a strict accountability for the violation of their charter.

Street car travel in Falton-st., Brooklyn, was seriously delayed in the half-hour from 6:30 to 7 p. m. yesterday by a fire at Willoughby and Fulton sts.

The triangular block bounded by Fuiton, Willoughby and Pearl size is known as the Steamboat Block. The fire broke out in the tailor shop of Charles and Joseph Schoenley, at No. 16 on the Willoughby-st. side of the building. The engines placed on the south side of Fuitonst, had to run their hose across the car tracks, and soon long lines of cars stretched up and down that soon long lines of cars stretched up and down that which it broke out it caused a least to goods, machinery, etc., of \$400. Water damaged the stock in the tailoring fronting on Fulton-st., to the extent of \$2,000, The loss fronting on Fulton-st., to the extent of \$2,000, The loss building. The engines placed on the south side of run-tionest, had to run their hose across the car tracks, and soon long lines of cirs stretched up and down that street. The fire was soon under control. In the shop in which it broke out it caused a loss to goods, machinery, etc., of \$400. Water damaged the stock in the tailoring establishment of Aaron Rosenberg on the first floor and fronting on Fulton-st, to the extent of \$2,000, The loss upon the building, belonging to the Willoughby estate, was \$1,000.

LABOR INCIDENTS IN OTHER PLACES. SETILING A STREET RAILBOAD STRIKE-ADVANC ING WAGES.

TROY, March 11 (Special) .- The street railroad difficulty here has taken on a new phase to-night, word having come from the Railroad Commissioners, to whom the matter was referred for arbitration, that a basis of settlement has been decided upon which will be satisfactory to the conductors and drivers. The prices are \$2 a day for regular men and \$1 50 a day for extra nen, who do not put in full hours. The agreement will he signed by the company and the Knights of Labor to-

In the city to-night there are between 900 and 1,000 fron workers rejoicing over the action of the Troy fron and Steel Company which has notified its puddlers that their pay will be increased, the advance dating from March. The puddiers will get 50 cents a ton more and The action is entirely voluntary on the part of the company and is in recognition of a promise made by the nen last fall that if they were put to work they would not ask for an advance before April 1, 1886.

AKRON, Ohio, March 11 (Special) .- The Akron Trades and Labor Assembly to-day declared a boycott here on terest. It affects about 500 men. The trouble arose because of Mr. Seiberling's refusal to grant a 15 per cent advance to his moulders.

advance to his moulders.

Chicago, March 11.—The matter of settling the difficulties between the Knights of Labor and a number of
Chicago boot and shoe manufacturers, which was begun
several anys ago, is still in progress, the indications at
the present time being that a satisfactory arrangement
will be made with the two firms which did not sign the
agreement to discontinue the use of convict labor.

Branch Rone, Rone March 11.—The diductive among the

READING, Penn., March 11.—The difficulty among the employes of the car shops of the R-aling Railroad Company, in this city, has been settled and the men are working full time. working full time.

Thenron, N. J., March 11.—Another strike is threatened throughout this State. This time it is the measured boys in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. They are compelled to report at their offices for duty at 7 3 clock every morning and do not stop work until 9 o'clock in the evening, making fourteen hours work a day. For this time they receive \$1.89 a week and "what they can make." What they can make means ten cents for every message they deliver over a mile from the telegraph office.

DEMANDS OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS. CARPENTERS SUCCESSFUL-THE STEAM COMPANY-

OTHER STRIKES. The carpenters' strike is still on in a small vay. The only employers who are now holding out are one or two who employ altogether some fifty men. The strike at the Emigrant Savings Bank was settled yester-day in favor of the men. If those who are holding out do not give in by the end of the week the assistance of the other building trades will be asked.

The stair builders have made a demand similar to that of the carpenters, \$3.50 a day for nine hours' work. They have been even more successful, as the demands were granted without the necessity of a strike in any shop, except that of accontractor named McKenna. Strikes will be ordered on all his jobs.

shop, except that of a contractor named McKenna. Strikes will be ordered on all his jobs.

The International Cigarmakers Union is making steady progress in its work of organizing the cirgarmakers in the city. The shops of Carl Upmann at No. 404 East Fifty-ninth-at, when 400 hands are employed and of Kabner & Merkei in East Eighty-seventh st., which employs eighty hands have been furnished with the blue label. The union paid out during last week \$2,533 to the 430 men on strike. A strict boyout has been put on the goods of Levy Brothers, Brown & Earle and McCoy & Co., whose shops are still declared on strike.

The New-York Steam Company continues to get in coal without opposition from the strikers. Yesterday morning a new derrick was placed in position on the pier and with its assistance neary 300 tous of coal were landed. The strikers still stand about the street in the neighborhood of the pier and works, but do not offer to interfere with the drivers of the company's teams. At the office of the company one of the officials said that everything was running smoothly and the company found no difficulty in supplying steam to its customers. The Waiters' and Bart-enders unions are two new organizations of wage workers, who are emagged in trying their strength in "boyootting" obnoxious employers. In the music half of Theiss, in Fourteenthst, during the last few days there has been a good deal of excitement on this account. The Carl Sahu Club, a musicians' union, is helping the waiters and barkeepers.

All movements have their comical sides and he big strikes which have been going on all over the country are not free from them. The boys employed in the big cracker bakery of Brinkerhoft & Co., at Nos. 96 and 98 Elizabeth-st., as packers have been seized with the strike tever. There are about thirty of them and they range in age from twelve to sixteen years. They evidently read the newspapers, and impressed with the ease with which the car drivers succeeded in getting a reduction in hours and an advance in waters, they made up their minds that they too would strike and see if they could not better themselves. A meeting was held on Tuesday night. It resulted in the appointment of 'Patsey' Shea, age fifteen; 'Thim' Brennan, age fourteen, and Louis Rupp, age sixteen, as a strike committee. A bill of grievances was drawn up, calling for an increase in wages from \$3.5 to 5 it a week, and a reduction in the hours of labor from 9 kg hours to 8 a day.

JANU.

Bonds and mortagaes. Demand loans with coltant Middlesex County bonds. New Brunswick City bonds was brief with the water Warsen. New Brunswick Paolic Stewn Brunswick Paoli the big cracker bakery of Brinkerhoff & Co., at Nos. 96

from \$3.50 to \$1 a week, and a reduction in the hours of labor from \$9 hours to \$a day.

On Wednesday morning, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the meeting, the boys struck work and the atrike committee waited on Superintendent Graham with their demands. Mr. Graham promised to consider their demands and to give them an early answer. The shop was picketed all day yesterday and whenever a boy went into the factory he was closely questioned. Two or three of the boys remained at work and when after work they leave the factory, their lives are made miserable. The boys say that unless the firm gives in they will inaugurate a boycott and eat no more of the firm's ginger-sange.

THREATS OF MORE TROUBLE IN BROOKLYN. All the men employed on Mr. Richardson's Atlantic Avenue roads in Brooklyn are not satisfied yet, by the agreement submitted to Commissioner O'Donnell have not been employed yet, and the conductors have to be on hand half an hour before their time for starting to clean the cars. The hours of the towboys have not yet been shortened. Some of the oldest conductors have been taken off their regular cars and have been put on

yet been shortened. Some of the others conductors are the extras.

A member of the Empire Association said yesterday that unices every detail of the demands made upon Mr. Richardson is compiled with by him in all respects, a general "tie-up" would be ordered on every road in Brooklyn on Thursaign of next week. And not only would no cars be run, but the Bridge Railroad wauld also be stopped, and the ferryboats on the Grand, Roosevelt and Futton Ferries would erast to run. It was evident yesterday that all was not satisfactory, and a fear exists in the minds of the men that they will be overteached in some way by Mr. Richardson.

A conductor on the Brooklyn City road said yesterday: "We are satisfied with our pay, \$2 a day, and our hours, eleven and one-half to tweive. All we want now is straight runs. At present many of us work several hours, are hald off three or four, and then go on and work out the remainder. President Hazzard, I believe, is doing the best he can for the men, and I think he does about what he thinks is right."

saw two men apparently adjusting some of the tackle of the tail derrick which had been used to handle the auge foundation stones now being put in. The men were standing on a little platform nearly seventy-five feet from the ground, suddenly one of them dropped his rope, rushed at the other, who was kneeling, struck him with his fist and thet, began to kick him. Finally the man assailed struggled to his feet, seized a hammer and made a savage blow at the other's head. The man with the nammer was evidently furious and the other man much alarmed. The latter started to run with his assailant and the hammer ster him. Round and round the harrow platform they went. It seemed that one or both would be thrown over and dashed to pleces on the heavy stone piers, but a fireman had by this time climed to the battefield and separated them. Neither was badly hurt. They were separated and sent to different portions of the work.

DOWNS INDULGING IN PROFAMITY. Boston, March 11 (Special) .- The Rev. Mr. Downs addressed about 1,500 persons in Music Hall this evening and succeeded in displaying more violence of language, amounting at times to profanity, than or language, amounting at times to provide your on any previous occasion. His denunciations were directed toward obscure persons, but he saul that he had the confession of one of the private detectives in the Taber case that he had committed perjury in the evidence which he gave against Downs in the divorce

THOMAS JOICE, OF JOICEVILLE, KILLED. WILKESBARRE, March 11 (Special) .- Thomas Joice, the leading resident of Joiceville, was killed on the track of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad last night while he was waiking home.

THE CHESS CONTEST AT NEW-ORLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, March 11 .- Messis. Steinitz and Zukertort having concluded to continue the chees contest on Fridays and Wednesday, no game was played to-day. The contest will be resumed to morrow.

SNEEZING HIMSELF TO DEATH. PHILADELPHIA, March 11 (Special).-Frank Murgatroyd was attacked this morning by a fit of successing which continued until he fell dead.

terday when a respectable-looking business man jumped from it and rushing up to a bystander excitedly inquired: "It is stated in New-York that the Dime Savings Bank has suspended, and that the treasurer of it, Arthur G. Ogilby, is a defaulter to the extent of \$80,000. Is

"It is the first I've heard of it," was the answer, "but let me go and investigate it."

They did so and found that the report was correct. This incident illustrates one of the most peculiar features of the disaster—the slowness with which the news of the suspension travelled. The bank practically suspended two days ago. Early on Wednesday morning John Wyckoff, the assistant secretary, informed the patrons of the institution as they appeared that Mr. Oxilby was absent and that in his absence he could neither receive nor pay out money. Such was the confidence of almost everybody in Mr. Ogliby that only one depositor ventured to ask what the matter was. The only satisfaction that he received was an admonition to keep quiet. He did so and went on his way, if not rejoicing yet certainly without any suspicious in regard to the solvency of the bank. It was not until yesterday morning that the fact of the failure became known to any extent and even then it demonstration. A good many bank books were presented and a settlement asked, which, of course, was denied. The holders were told that if everything went well they would probably get what was due them in thirty or sixty days, and this seemed to satisfy all. The nearest approach to a run occurred about noon, when a dozen stalwart workmen entered the room and quietly demanded their money. The same answer was given them and they at once returned to their work.

The first real suspicion that something was wrong with the bank was entertained on Monday. A report that Mrs. Arthur G. Ogliby, wife of the treasurer, was dangerously ill came to the ears of Williard P. Voorbis, who is the attorney of the bank, and he called at her husband's office to inquire about it. He was informed by Mr-Wyckoff that it was not Mrs. Ogilby but Mr. Ogilby who

"Is anything wrong here!" at once asked the law

"That I don't know," answered the assistant. The officers a sthe bank are, besides Mr. Ogilby and Mr. Wyckoff, at follows: President, James P. Langdon board of managers, Adrian Vermenie, Dr. Henry R. Baldwin, Runyan R. Outcait, Henry McMurtry and Philip Kuhithan.

Ou Thursday Mr. Voorhis, Mr. Langdon and Dr. Baldwin opened and examined the contents of the safe. A hur-ried investigation showed that there was a deficiency in the treasurer's accounts of at least \$75,000. They immediately decided to receive no more deposits and to enforce the rule requiring notice to be given by all who wished to draw out money. According to this, sums under \$100 would not be paid for a month, and amounts above \$100 would not be payable until July Under this arrangement the bank was kept open on Wednesday and yesterday, as the officials believed they had a right to do.

The petition of the managers asking for the privilege of suspending business until further orders of the court was presented to Chancellor Runyon yesterday and granted by him. A receiver will doubtless be appointed in a few days or as soon as the Chancellor is satisfied that the institution is really in insolvent.

The Dime Savings Bank was incorporated in 1871 by Levi D. Jarrard, Lyle Van Nius, James P. Langdou and others. Jarrard afterward became County Treasurer and absconded with some of the public funds. He was captured, however, and is now in State Prison serving out his sentence of ten years at hard labor. The bank did not presper at first and in about two years became badly involved. It was then that Mr. Ogilby was induced to take charge of it. He was at that time one of the most efficient business mon of the place and was looked upon as the embodiment of integrity. Under his management the bank grew and prospered until its depositors numbered over 1,200, mostly mechanics and shop girls. As secretary and treasurer he had entire control of the bank, employing only one assistant. Mr. but supported his family from the large in-surance business which he carried on. Everything went on smoothly until about three weeks ago, when some inquiry began to be made by the managers as to why Mr. Oguby had not published his annual statement, which should appear on February 1. It was not until two days after this date that Mr. Ogliby published the following:

JANUARY 1, 1886. Middlesex County bonds.
Newark City bonds.
New-Branswick City bonds, a mortgage on New-Branswick City Jonas, a unita-the Water Works.
New Brunswick Improvement nend.
New-Branswick Public School bonds.
Real estate.
Lash in National Bank of New-Jersey.
Safes (cost \$1,430)
Accrued interest.

Interest in arrears. None.

Mortgages under foreclosure. None.
Deposits, including interest payable January 1,1886.

Surplus.

There was no affidavit attached showing that a comnittee had examined the accounts, as is usual, In 1885 the annual statement was published on time and approved regularly by an examining committee. This is believed to indicate that the deficiency has been made in the last year. Some of the managers called Mr. Oxiby's attention to the unfinishes condition of his statement, but the latter paid no attention to the criticism and nothing was done about it. now appears that this statement was faise. The bonds and mortgages mentioned in the statement only an to about \$67,000. Instead of there being demand loans worth \$36,500 with collaterals, it turns out that there are only between \$10,000 and \$15,000 of these. The \$13,000 of Middlesex County bonds, the \$8,200 of Newark city bonds and the \$21,318 50 of New-Brunswick city bonds and water works mortgages have disappeared. There is only \$4,000 instead of \$10,700 cash in the National Bank of New-Jersey. These deficiencies bring the National Bank of New Jersey. These detectaces onto the assets down to about \$88,000, instead of \$170,308 75. The — labilities appear to be about \$160,000. According to those figures, and they are thought to be correct by at least one of the examining committee, the bank will be able to pay about fifty cents on the dollar.

What has Mr. Ogilby done with the money i This ques-

ion was asked again and agreement was that he is gesterday. The general opinion was that he is it is speculation, though no one could be who had ever known him to speculate in wall schemes of any kind. He has always attended coor who had ever known him to specialtic in wait street about the remainder. President Hazzard, I believe, is do ing the best he can for the men, and I think he does about what he thinks is right."

TWO WORKMEN FIGHTING IN MIDAIR.

CHICAGO, March 11 (Special)—People who were passing Marshall, Field & Ca's new building at Fifth-ave, and Adams-st about 9 o'clock this forenoon saw two men apparently adjusting some of the tackle of the tail derrick which had been used to handle the ange foundation stones now being put in. The men were

missioners, the secretary of several bridding loan associations, educational institutions and one of the trustees of the Episcopal Yand of the Diocese of New-Jursey.

Since Sunday he has been confined to his house and the physician who is attending him, Dr. Balawin, and his rector, Mr. Joyce, say that he is dangerously il. He raved, they say terribly at first but now he is caimed down, but in a way that makes them fear for his sanity. His family, which consists of his wire and two daugnters, is among the most respected in the city. He has heats of firiends, and it was frequently stated that they would make good his shortage and prevent any of the depositors from sustaining any loss as the majority of the patrons of the bank are poor people this statement was gladly received. The deposits range from \$1 to \$500 with few above the latter sim. Mr. Ogiby owns a creat deal of property in New-Bruns wick, and before the failure was considered to be worth from \$40,000 to \$200,000, but it now appears that nearly all of the houses which he was thought to own free and clear are heavily mortaged, and one of his acquaintances stated last might that he did not think Mr. Ogiby had \$10,000 worth of property in the world. His brother, Charles, who hves in Boston, was seat for, and he has been trying ever since his arrival to straighten out affairs. No one outsine of Mr. Ogiby himself knew anything about the matters connected with the bank.

Mr. Wyckoff, the assistant serietary, says that he was never given access to the securities of the bank nor to the secural book of the institution. His cuttes have been to receive and pay out deposits and to keep the cash cook and the individual ledger. He took off the banknee from the individual ledger, He took off the banknee from the individual ledger. He took off the banknee from the individual ledger, He took off the banknee from the individual ledger. He took of the banknee from the individual ledger, He took of the banknee from the individual ledger. He took of the banknee from the ind

clared a maskrupt to-day. He has only a small personal account here and all the paper we hold of his does not exceed \$1,000 and it is amply secured.

There was another meeting of the managers hold last

A TALK WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE. THE MANAGERS THINK THE MONEY HAS BEEN SIGLEN SINCE LAST AUGUST.

TRENTON, March 11 (Special) .- Mr. Kelsey, Secretary of State, returned to night from New Brunswick. He says in relation to the Dime Savings Bank there: "Its statement a year ago last January showed deposits of \$168,000 with only \$2,000 surplus. I thought it weak and watched it closely. Its annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1885, did not come to hand in a reasonable time as required by law, and I wrote for it. I received no answer and wrote several times more with no better result. On Monday I found that the report had not yet been received and seut a peremptory telegram requiring it to be forwarded at once. The previous letters, it seems, had been re-ceived and destroyed by Ogilby. The telegram, he being sick, fell into the hand of the managers and set them to investigating. They found the safe robbed of every negotiable security and \$79,000 of the bank's assets gone. They telegraphed me and I went over on the first train this morning and being told the condition of the bank ordered it closed. The managers gave me a personal pledge that Oglly should not be allowed to escape. With their counsel I went before the chancellor and got an injunction suspending the bank, which will be followed, I think, by an order appeinting a receiver to wind up the institution. The Board of Managers are good men, but like everybody else they supposed Ogliby was incorruptible. They believe new that he stole the money to settle up old delets with and that he has not been speculating. They used to keep all their securities in the First National Bank. When Cashier Hill delaned that institution out he shared the Savings Bank funds. The managers then bought a safe of their own with a time lock and all the other protective appurtenances and kept their securities in it. They say that they think all the stealing has been done since August. The bank was all right on January I 1885, and it must all have been taken since then." They telegraphed me and I went over on the first train

INMATES OF AN ALMSHOUSE POISONED. PARIS GREEN FOUND IN THE COFFEE-MANY AGED

PERSONS EXP. CIED TO DIE. LEBANON, Penn., March 11 (Special) .- The

officers of the county almanouse, two miles east of this city, were thrown into great excitement this morning by the sudden illness of a large number of the lumates of that institution. The number increased so rapidly that by noon 100 of the 105 persons living there were prostrated. Dr. S. F. Wise, the attending physician, was quickly summoned and did all in his power to relieve the sufferers. A hasty examination was made as to the cause, when it was found that one of the inmates, a simple-winded old man, had got possession of a quantity of paris green which he poured into a twenty-gallon kettle filled with coffee, while in process of cooking this morning. Most of the people in the building are aged men and women. Shortly after partaking of the morning meal they were seized with violent vomiting and many were threwn into spasms. This created the greatest excitement and the few persons connected with the institution, who had not been affected by the poison, were dispatched to town for sick, and those who had taken sparingly of the coffee soon showed signs of recovery. Amous those reported by the physician in a critical condition this evening are Adaline Bushong, Adam Kreiser, Lizzie Eckert and William Short. There are at least fifty others who are serionally ill and of this number the artending physicians say six cannot recover and the number may reach ten. The kettle in which the coffee was cooked was found to be heavily coated with the poison. Steward Freylinghouser in an interview this evening

said: "I cannot imagine why any person should attempt a crime of this kind. There are a few simpleminded people here and it is believed that one of them placed the paris green in the kettle, but we are not post-

A GREAT OIL WELL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BARRELS A DAY.

PITTSBURG, March 11 (Special).-The oil market was knocked endwise about 11 o'clock this morning by a sensational report from the Washington field that the People's Natural Gas Company had struck & bonanzo in their Manifold well No 2, which is situated about forty rods from the Smith well. The market, which opened at 80% and was still lingering in that neighborhood, dropped like a shot to 77%. Rumor had it that the well was the best that the territory had yet produced and it was reported as doing between 1,000 to 1,500 barrels a day. The manager of ple's Company confirmed the reports and stated that the stories regarding the well and its prospects were in no wise exagrecated. "We have over 3,000 acres of land in that neighborhood." said he. and are at present drilling three additional wells on it. If the others prove anything like as good as the Mani

tense. Besides that about the Manifold well many runners were after concerning the Shousecown weil, which is generally believed to be not as good as was first reported, although better than the Hood well. These reports kept all in hot water.

At the afternoon session a reaction set in, and by 2 octook the market had requivered, and the great fluid was again senting at 79. This was owing to a strong builtsh movement and contradictory reports concerning the size of the new well. The market closed at 78½ bid.

DAMAGES FOR A WITNESS IN A DIVORCE CASE. PROVIDENCE, March 11.-The tourth sensational spisode in the Wood divorce suit took place thi morning, when Detective Parker, Town-Sergeaut Carroll of Johnston, and James Barnes, proprietor of the Centredale Hotel, at Centredale, were arrested. George J. West, attorney for Mrs. Wood, was at first included in the writ of arrest, but his name was subsequently stricken out and a summons was Issued Instead, owing to the privilege he enjoyed as a member of the General Assembly in being exempt from arrest of body or pro-Court and was placed in the hands of Sheriff Goodell, of East Providence. The plaintoff in the suit is James Lee, Lawyer Wood's principal witness in the recent divorce proceedings, who was arrested in the courthouse on a charge of perjury immediately after the court had refused to grant the petition. His case was rought before the Grand Jury, and yesterday that body refused to indict him and he was discharged. Lee began a civil suit for false and malicious imprisonment against the persons named, laying damages at \$20,000. Mr. Barnes is brother-the-law of Mrs. Wood, and the gravamen of this case is that he was the person who emerging the complaint against be and caused his arrest for perjury. The part taken by Desective Patker was the arrest of Lee in the configuration without warrant, and Town Sergeant Carroll's offence consists in adding and abetting Parker is making the arrest. Mr. W.8.'s zeol in the cause of his client is considered to have led nim to overstep professional bounds, and hence he is inclined in the suit as a defendant. Wood will bring another suit for divorce against his wife. refused to judict him and he was discharged. Les began

LIQUOR MEN THREATEN TO HANG A DETECTIVE. TRANTON, March 11 (Special) .- The Law and Order League of this city recently employed a delective to work up evidence of violatious of the excise law on information given by him. They made sixty complaints against liquor dealers. The first two of the cases were to come up for a hearing before Police Justice Stabl.

At the hour fixed nearly all the liquor sellers in the At the hour fixed hearty and the City Hall and there was considerable violent talk about the detective. Some-body called for a rope with which to hair him. When the case was called the detective drappeared. He is said to have been seen going toward the railroad station.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BYTELEGRAPH.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

TAMAQUA, Penn, March 11 (specia) —John Womelsdorf, a resident of this town, committed suicide this morning by throwing infinself in front of a cost train on the Phisadelpuia and Reading Kaliroad at least train on the was a soldier in the March.

He was a solder in the Mexican war and served several years in the regular army also.

A DISAPPOINTED LOVER KILLING HIMSELF. St. Louis, March 11.—David steary savres, age twenty-eight, a travelling salessian, such immediat the Hotel Nobie last night. He had been drinking heavily and had been flitted by his aweetheart.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., March 11.—At College Hill, Madison County, a negro boy, "Jeff" Grider, age ceurteen, bough half a dollar's worth of "Rough on Ra's" and put it in some sassafras lea which was drink by Mrs. Deatheroy, her nine year-old daughter and the cook. The poison will propally prove fatal in all the cases.

A FORMER TOWN TREASURER MISSING.

will precedity prove fatal in all the cases

A FORMER TOWN TREASURER MISSING.

STOWE, Mass. March 11. John P. Hodreth, town
treasurer for ten years ending last March, is missing,
leaving, it is said, a \$20,000 deficiency in his accounts.

For the fact year finite the was manager of the Columbia
Ring in Boston.

DASHING OUT A CHILD'S BRAINS.

WESTFIELD, Mass., March 11.—Join thew, a negro
was arrested yesterday for marriering a colored child
age seven. Ha is said to have selzed the child by the

further than Turk's Island with the allered fillbustering expedition, which sailed on the Santo Domingo, on February 4, returned here last night, being brought home by the steamer which took them away. The Santo Dein the evening, and when a TRIBUNE reporter boarded her, the returned flibusters were sitting around the forehatch on the main deck, singing negro melodies. The dim lights shone on a bronzed and weather-besten crowd. They were dirty and tattered, but apparently in the best of health, and their spirits were high at being once more inside the Narrows. The thought of returning to the miserable tenements and lodging-houses from which they had gone forth on their warlike expedition seemed to fill them with glee. "Working the growler" in their old haunts was evidently an occupation more to their liking than being

food for powder. Each took a hand at the recital of

their adventures, which ran like this:
"We were hired at the office of David Jones, the Cherry-st. shipping agent, to go down to Guatemaia to pull rubber and survey for a canal. We signed 'bill heads ' to that effect. W. E. Gould bired us, but Hallingy seemed to manage things. We went aboad the Santo Domingo the next day. There were twenty-one of us altogether. David Wallace, Haliiday and a man named Ball seemed to be the leaders. acted like a gentlem in and did not say much, but Halliday bossed us. When we had been out twenty-four hours Halliday came to us and told us that we were not to pull rubber or work on the survey of a canal. said that when we got to Turk's Island we would be told what we were to do. He said that there were Gatling guns in the hold and pienty of arms on board. We did not quite like the looks of things. On February 10 we arrived at Turk's Island and all went on shore. Two hours after the Santa Domingo sailed. We were told to walk about the island and enjoy ourselves. We walked about until we got hungry and then went to Halliday and he sent us to a place to get dinner. When it came night we wanted a place to sleep, but Halliday said he had no money to pay for our lodging and we could sleep in the police station or out of doors. We 'kicked' at that and be finally got us a place to sleep.

"The next day the Fram came into the harbor flying the Norwegian flag. Then Hailiday made us a speech and said that we were to go on the Fram and be put on board the City of Mexico. He said we were sobliers and were to fight for a man named De Soto. Weil, we rather guessed we were not—that is, thirteen of us did, and refused to go on board the Fram. The other eight went on board and sailed away. We saw that the whele thing was a Island than on the Fram. We were in a pretty state after the Fram sailed. We had no money, and the Turks on the island were not so glad as they might have been to have us there. The British Commissioner who runs things down there tried his best to get us to go on the Fram before she sailed. He took care of us for a while, but he gave us jail 'grub,' and we soon got tired of him. The agent of the Clyde line then took us up and saw that we did not starve to death. When the Turks found out we wern't dangerous they did a good deal for us. It was warm and pleasant down there, and we got along pretty well, but it wasn't like the Fourth Ward. All we wanted was money; so we decided to give a minstrer entertainment to raise they had down there for a long time. The whole island came to see us, and we did the thing up in style Sweet Violets' and 'The Battes on our Block ' set 'em wild. They thought they'd got the intest opera. Well we made \$40 clear out of that show. Three of the boys shipped into a bark and went over to Jamaica. The rest of us stayed to wait for the Santo Domingo. found out she would be obliged to take us back, as she had brought us there. It is kind o' dull on Turk's Island, but we managed to held out until the Santo Domingo came back. Then we went

the Santo Domingo came back. Then we went on board and here we are. Now we are going to make it hot for somebody. Here is something we have drawn up."

Then one of the bronzed warriors undid a package and from a profusion of wrappers, drew out a written statement beginning: "We, the undersigned, do soiemaly swear," and giving the main points of their story. They swear, and giving the main points of their story. They swear in their statement that W. E. Gould hired them and that they were told they were to night for a nan named "De Sato." Around the matgin of the document are statements sixued by the British Commissioner, the American Con-ui and others. There is no notary's seal on the document, however. The manes of the filliosters who will this morning be restored to the embraces of their auxious relatives are: Thomas O'Connor, No. 134 Cherry-st.; William Williams, No. 147 Cherry-st.; John Whitte, Boston; Joseph Miller, of No. 147 Cherry-st.; Alexander Dix, of the Howard House, Chatham-st.; James Borran, of No. 7 East Broat way: Christopher Dunegan, No. 33 James-Joseph Miller, of No. 147 Cherry-st; Alexander Dix, of the Howard House, Chatham-st; James Borran, of No. 7 East Broatway; Christopher Dunegan, No. 33 James, L. James Gleason, No. 98 Mouroce-st; Milliam Dorran, No. 456 Pearl-st; and John Connors, of the same place, Captain Kelly, of the Santo Dominzo, sami last night that when he went to his ship on the day of sailing he found the alleged fillbatters on board. He understood that they were to meet a steamer at Turk's Island, which was to fake them somewhere to work as laborers. When he zot back to Turk's Island, on March 4, he was supprised to find ten of the men, still there and to hear the Stories of fillbattering. He said there were no arms on the Santo Domingo at any time in the ceutre of the voyage.

GOING TO A PRIZE FIGHT AT HARRISON. DEMPSEY AND LE BLANCH MEET IN THE RING-STRATEGEM USED.

The streets about the Grand Central Station last ight between 6:30 and 8 o'clock would have reminded ne of the Madison Square Garden in good old days when the police permitted prize fights to go on there under the guise of boxing matches. The inexperienced would have known that something was going on and the experienced would have said that a " mill " going to take place. The experienced persons would have been right. The crowd consisted of members of the short-haired fraternity that always assist at a slugging " match. Ever since "Jack" Dempsey returned from the far West covered with fistic glory, he has been sighing to have "a go" with Boston's m ddle-weight clampion, Le Blanch, "the marine," Some weeks ago a match was arranged and "sporting' men have been on the alert ever since. This fight the backers of the men determined should be even quieter than any that has preceded it and that outside of a few prize fighters none should see it except outside of a few prize agarers none should see it excell a nomber of gentlemen who were to pay \$75 each for that purpose. It leaked out, however, that the fight would take place last night, that the clace where the layored few should meet was Vanderbilture,, and Forty-fourthest, and that the "tip" would be there given where the fight was to take place.

The crowd that assembled attracted the attention of

siven where the fight was to take place.

The crowd that assembled attracted the attention of the police. The plans of the principals had been well laid to throw the solice off theory goard and to evade those that were not wanted. Just before the closing of the doors of the So'clock train on the New-Havia road the waiting room for which is on the Forty-second-at, side of the station those who were in the secret rushed around and took that train for flarrison, Westenester County; they had procured their tickett during the day. Almost the last ones to pass through the gates were "Jack" Dempsey and his backer, "ims" Tuthill, Among the crowd were "Ned" Mallahan and "Barney" Annon. Those who paid \$75 each for the "straight tip" went up by a later train which left the station at 9-35 o'clock. Among the number were well-known members of the New-York Athletic and Crib clubs.

Le Blanch came from his training grounds hear Providence yesterday and went to Harrison in the atternorn. Fire gave it out that he was going to return to Boston. On this account he three many off the seent, as he had intended to do, many thinking that the fight was off. The nighting place was not rar from the station and the men did not enter the ring until a late hour, "energif Duffy, of Westches er County, left White Plains"

late hour,
eneriff Duffy, of Westches er County, left White Plains
with a posse of men at 8 o'clock to with a posse of men at 8 o'cleck to stop the fight if possible. The principals in the affir, when they reached Harrison station went west. The men who went upon the 9:30 train got off by twee and threes at New-Rochelle, Manaroneck, Rye and other stations. The utmost efforts were made to prevent the officers of the law from indiag out just where the fight was to occur.

NOT THE WIDOW OF CHARLES CLOWES. CHICAGO, March 10 (Special).- A large crowd athered in Judge Knickerbocker's Court room this porning, to hear the decision in the Clowes will case,

Neither the mother of Clowes, Mrs. Loomis, nor Lillian Kelsey, the claimant, who wants letters of administration as Clowes's widow, appeared in Court. The Court head that the association of Clowes and the petitioner was illest and nor matrimonial. The petition was there-fore dismissed. The attorney for Miss Kelsey took as

KILLED BY A STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. VICKSBURG, March 11 .- The steamer Ike Bouleam blew up to-day, cleven miles below this city. The mate, William Standre, and several necroes were killed, and Pilot McEiroy, Engineer Charles Glrard and a number of deckinuds were severely wounded